

Fair and cooler tonight and tomorrow; light winds.

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WASHINGTON, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1908.

PRICE ONE CENT.

SHERMAN ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION

Republican Vice-Presidential Choice Receives Formal Notification.

PRAISES PLATFORM AND EXTOLLS TAFT

Candidate Replies to Speech by Senator Burrows—Secretary Root Speaks—Utica Abaze.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—James Schoolcraft Sherman was formally notified today of his nomination as the Republican candidate for Vice President. The ceremony of notification took place at 12:30 o'clock at the Sherman residence, Senator Julius C. Burrows of Michigan heading the committee and delivering the address of notification, in response to which Congressman Sherman made his formal speech of acceptance.

This is the biggest day this community has witnessed in several generations. Preparations for "Sherman Day" were undertaken four weeks ago by a committee composed of several hundred leading citizens, who raised \$15,000 by popular subscription.

The decorations are the most elaborate ever seen here, electrical effects, bunting, flags, evergreen, etc., being used extensively.

The day's program opened with an artillery salute, and until midnight there will be something doing every minute. Weather conditions are ideal, and thousands of visitors from every city, village, and hamlet within a radius of 150 miles are here to participate in the festivities.

At 9:30 o'clock, the annual parade and inspection of local police and fire departments took place.

At 11 o'clock the members of the notification committee, riding in automobiles, and escorted by the Conkling Unconditionals, 40 strong, started for the Sherman residence. A band of 125 pieces headed the column. The committee reached Sherman's residence at noon, and the ceremonies soon were under way.

A large platform had been erected on the spacious lawn, and on it were seated the members of the notification committee, the Vice Presidential nominees, Chairman Hitchcock, of the Republican National Committee, and others prominent in the councils of the party. An assemblage, numbering 30,000 persons, crowded about.

Burrows Speaks.

Addressing Congressman Sherman, Senator Burrows spoke as follows: "Through the proceedings of the late Republican national convention and the result of its deliberation are matters of common knowledge, yet courtesy and custom moved the convention to the appointment of the committee now present to formally notify you of its action in selecting you as the nominee of the Republican party for the high office of Vice President of the United States.

Five times during the history of the country a vacancy has occurred in the office of the President by the death of incumbent. Four times has the Vice President been called upon to discharge the duties of President of the United States, and in the mysterious dispensation of Providence such responsibility should fall upon you, your long experience in public life, the familiarity with public affairs, your mature judgment and patriotic impulses would insure the continuance of a wise administration. Of the platform of the convention you are fully advised, and the principles therein enunciated will, we are sure, receive your hearty approval.

Sherman Replies.

At the conclusion of Senator Burrows' speech, Mr. Sherman delivered his address of acceptance as follows:

Your chairman, speaking for the committee, has notified me of my nomination by the Republican national convention, held in Chicago, in June, as the party's candidate for Vice President. As I chanced to be in the city at the time, I had an inkling of the convention's action, which was confirmed by a warm-hearted reception tendered me by my neighbors on the occasion of my homecoming on July 2.

This official notification, however, is welcome, and the nomination of my name is linked with that of William H. Taft, whom I respect and esteem highly and who approaches the high office of President exceptionally well equipped to discharge the duties, and bear the varied and weighty responsibilities of that exalted position.

My acceptance of the nomination with honor unless I were in full accord with the declaration of principles adopted by the convention. Only am I in full and complete accord with my party's platform, but I endorse every word of

WEATHER REPORT.

There have been showers and thunderstorms east of the Mississippi river, followed by generally clearing weather. There were also showers in the central Rocky mountain region and the Southwest.

Temperatures are considerably lower in the central valleys and the Lake region, and higher in New England and the Northwest.

The weather will be fair tonight and Wednesday in the Ohio valley, the lower Lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States with lower temperatures. In the South there will be local showers, although mostly fair along the coast.

Steamers departing today for European ports will have light to fresh westerly winds with lower temperatures and weather to the Grand Banks.

TEMPERATURE. Weather B. Affleck's.

9 a. m. 76
10 a. m. 78
11 a. m. 80
12 noon 81
1 p. m. 82

SUN TABLE.

Sun rises. 5:14
Sun sets. 6:52

TIDE TABLE.

Low water today. 7:38 p. m.
High water tomorrow. 1:35 a. m.
Low water tomorrow. 8:25 p. m.

CROKER MAY FIGHT BATTLE FOR BRYAN

Old Tammany Chief May Return to Enter New York Arena.

HAS A CONFERENCE WITH DAVID B. HILL

Former Leaders Get Together in Ireland and Plan to Aid the Reunited Democracy.

What bodes it that David Bennett Hill and Richard Croker have been spending a week together at the Croker place in Ireland, and that simultaneously with the announcement of this rather remarkable visit, the former boss of Tammany announces that he will come to this country and give his moral support to Bryan?

And right along with these announcements, Boss Murphy puts out a declaration full of confidence, that the Democrats are going to carry New York this year. He isn't given to talking much, Murphy isn't. In that regard he is a worthy successor of Croker, who never talked and was reputed always to make good.

A conference of Croker and Hill at the latter's home at this time hardly could fail to set all the political guessers a-flutter; and it surely has had that effect. The traditional relations between the two veterans of New York politics—the one retired from leadership of the up-State end of the party, the other from the chieftaincy of Tammany—have been analyzed and considered, with a view to making them enlighten the present meeting between them.

Croker and Hill have by no means always been friendly, but they have, on the whole, got on well. In 1890, at the Kansas City convention, which gave Bryan his second nomination, they did not work in the utmost harmony; but really it was hard at that time to tell which of the twain was more interested in the effort to down Bryan.

Bossed the Delegation.

Hill and Croker were two bosses of that delegation. Hill wanted to force a conservative platform through the convention, and worked like a Trojan for days, pleading with delegates, and opening headquarters in the effort to get it done. He wanted to make a paramount issue of Southern representation in Congress, to drop free silver, and get sane again.

Croker co-operated with him in all this, and gave him Gus Van Wyck for New York's member of the resolutions committee. The conservatives had control of the committee, indeed, in the beginning, and it looked as if Bryan would be denied the platform on which his heart was set. Indeed, he would surely have been defeated in the platform room but for playing his last card; he telegraphed the committee that unless the money plank of 1896 were specifically, verbally, and literally, restated, he would refuse the nomination.

That was enough. It was too late to get out a new candidate and take him at his word, and everybody knew it would be ruinous anyhow to change horses at such a time. The committee surrendered, and both Hill and Croker were defeated while Bryan ruled.

Both Against Cleveland.

Eight years before that Hill and Croker had made common cause against Grover Cleveland in the 1892 convention at Chicago. Croker did that rather because he hated Cleveland, than because he loved Hill. New York gave its delegation to Hill for President, and Croker was for Hill; but, despite it all, William C. Whitney defeated them all, and nominated Grover Cleveland without his own State.

It looked gloomy, to try to elect Cleveland without Tammany, and with Hill sulking. But Whitney went to Hill and got him straightened out so far as was necessary to assure that he would do no harm to the cause. In fact, the stern old boss hunted up Whitney to tell him that Tammany would be all right, and that he could devote his attention elsewhere.

So in that fight the Democrats were saved by being able, most unexpectedly, to secure the aid of Croker. He carried New York for them. Hill, indeed, was by no means enthusiastic about it; but he kept hands off.

Relations Improved.

Since that time, and since 1900, the relations of Bryan, Hill and Croker have, from all accounts, become better than ever before. True, Hill and Croker are out of the active game; but they are yet looked up to and revered by their three men to realize that Bryan is the statesman of Empire State Democracy; the men whom to have followed was to have played politics at its best, and to have won something like half the time.

"These two men are yet real powers in their State; they are still looked upon as the best brains left in Democracy; and if they should decide to get together, and, returning from Europe, make joint appeal to their old followers to stand for Bryan and put the Democracy on its feet, they would cause a tremendous sweep of the old enthusiasm in the State."

Mr. Croker became reconciled to Bryan, from all accounts, even before Hill did. The thing which brought both to Bryan was that Bryan was inevitable, was first the tremendous defeat of Parker in 1900, which made them try to win by being the conservative party; and after that, the acceptance of the Bryan program by Roosevelt, who vindicated and popularized it.

Bryan Accepted.

After this, these wise heads recognized that Bryanism and radicalism were not to be shunted off by the party. It might get rid of Bryan in time; but not of the principles he has brought into the party from the populists, and that Roosevelt had dragged over to the Republicans.

It would be hard to say at what point Croker forgave Bryan and established relations of amity and even more, with him. But it came about in a fashion

(Continued on Second Page.)

Rear Admiral Evans, His Family and His Last Flagship

REAR ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS, Who Retires From the Navy Today.

From the Left—Mrs. Charles C. Marsh, Dorothy Sewall, and Mrs. Harold Sewall, Daughters and Granddaughter of Admiral Evans.



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PRESIDENT SCORED THE DISTRICT JAIL

Recommended Founding of a United States Prison Hospital.

The attitude of President Roosevelt toward the unhealthy conditions at the United States jail was disclosed today, when it was learned that in a communication which he addressed to Attorney General Bonaparte several months ago he directed that official to urge upon Congress the necessity of the establishment of a United States prison-hospital for prisoners suffering from tuberculosis.

The President was roused to this action, it is said, by the report on the investigation into the case of Pallucci, the Italian murderer, who was executed last spring at the jail here. An attempt was made to secure a pardon for him because he was suffering from tuberculosis.

At that time the President wrote a long letter to the Attorney General, in which he referred especially to the conditions at the Washington jail. He called attention to the fact that prisoners suffering from the disease were practically herded with the others.

Averse To Pardon.

That the Department of Justice is averse to the granting of a pardon to the colored prisoner now at the jail suffering from tuberculosis, is also known, and it is said by an official of the department that Attorney General Bonaparte will not recommend to the President the granting of a pardon, but will direct his transfer to the District Tuberculosis Hospital.

It is understood that the Attorney General believes it would be a bad precedent to establish, if because of the inability of the Government to care for the man in a prison, he must be allowed to go free.

The recommendations of the warden of the prison and Dr. H. I. Stout, the acting jail physician, and District Attorney Baker, together with a brief prepared on the case by a pardon attorney James A. Finch, were forwarded to the Attorney General at London, Mass., this afternoon. The entire matter, with the recommendation of the Attorney General, will then go to the President, and action is expected on it within a few days.

Blames Congress.

"For years the Department of Justice has made efforts to secure a new jail in the District of Columbia, but Congress always has failed to grant the request, apparently too absorbed in little local affairs to see that in the Capital of the Nation, if nowhere else, there should be a prison that would be a model of its kind."

In the absence of Attorney General Bonaparte, Assistant Attorney General Charles W. Russell, who is now in charge of the Department of Justice, thus passed up the blame for the existence of such a jail as Washington.

Boasts of, to the members of Congress and their short-sighted policy of false economy and utter disregard of Washington affairs.

It would seem that along with the

(Continued on Third Page.)

KILLING OF ANNIS EXPECTED IN FORT

Two More Murders May Result From Exposure of Hotbed of Scandal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—"The killing of William E. Annis by Capt. Peter Hains was expected by every army officer at Fort Hamilton," said one of the command today.

"And the worst of it is that at any time, two other tragedies of the same sort may occur as the result of orgies which have disgusted every decent officer here, and of which one feature was the expulsion of Mrs. Hains and W. E. Annis from the fort after Captain Hains' return from the Philippines."

"Every officer at Fort Hamilton decries the inquest on Annis which Coroner Ambler is to hold tomorrow, for the guilty fear exposure and of fier here, and of which one feature was the expulsion of Mrs. Hains and W. E. Annis from the fort after Captain Hains' return from the Philippines."

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EVANS QUILTS NAVY; REACHES 62 TODAY

Age Ends the Brilliant Career of Famous Rear Admiral.

COMMANDED FLEET ON ITS FIRST LAP

Distinguished Himself in Civil War, After Having Planned to Run Away to Sea.

Rear Admiral Robley Dungeness Evans, known to every school boy as "Fighting Bob," and looked upon by his countrymen as one of the greatest sea captains of his time, closed his active career in the navy today, the anniversary of his sixty-second birthday.

"Bob" Evans has been the hero of many stories. Every patriotic heart quickens at the memory of his exploits, and the very mention of his name causes a stir of enthusiasm. The most picturesque officer in the greatest world navy, he has held the respect of the entire nation, the admiration of his fellow-officers and the devotion of his enlisted men.

After nearly fifty years of the sea, years of able service, he retires to a well-earned rest, not because he was even haunted by the pain of rheumatism, or the twisting reminders of his old wounds, but because his thread is spun, and he must give up active duty under the law providing retirement at the age of sixty-two.

Life a Romance.

His life has been a long romance. He embodies all the traditions of the sea, and no man ever served his country with greater bravery. Everything that he has done has been well done, and with the unmistakable impress of his personality, whether it be entertaining the German Kaiser, upholding the navy, or fighting desperately in a watery pit in front of Fort Fisher, it was just the same.

There will be no fuss today, Admiral Evans' birthday and the formalities attendant upon his retirement, but the hearts of 80,000,000 hero-loving Americans will go out to him.

His fifty years' service has been brilliant, and will ever be a shining mark in American naval history. It was Admiral Evans who prepared the great battleship fleet for the greatest world cruise ever undertaken. And it was he who piloted this great fleet through the dangerous narrows and the swirling currents of the Magellan Straits.

For eight years, his service as a flag officer has been brilliant, but his last task of his active career was the crowning glory of his life. The great fleet left Hampton Roads on time, and without delay. Without trouble of any kind it put safely in port on the other side, every ship in condition, and on time.

His Last Command.

Then came the parting. The admiral for the first and last time gave up a command.

Today the admiral is in Barnstable, Mass., living quietly with Mrs. Evans. In the fall, when the summer heat lifts from Washington, he will return again to his home in this city, to live out his days in peace.

Admiral Evans is a Virginian, and was born in Floyd county, August 18, 1846. His father was a country doctor. In his autobiography, the admiral says that his first recollection of himself is when he was about four years old, sturdy in health and with long, light colored curls.

He wore a velvet suit, with a feather in his cap, and his first possessions were a gun, a pony, and a negro boy. Like all Virginia children of quality, he had a black "Mammy" to care for him. He lived the usual carefree life of the average American boy in the South. He hunted, rode, and accompanied his father's teamsters to market.

He entered the Navy Academy in 1861, and left him the head of the house and on his own resources. Soon his mother moved to Fairfax county, that he might have better education. He had a black "Mammy" to care for him. He lived the usual carefree life of the average American boy in the South. He hunted, rode, and accompanied his father's teamsters to market.

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